

TIPULARIA UNIFLORA ON MONTAUK POINT, LONG ISLAND

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During a botanical expedition to Montauk in October 1926, I was directed to several plants of *Tipularia uniflora* by Mrs. Edward Vail of Orient and Montauk. In this colony were thirty plants in leaf, only one of which had bloomed in 1926.

The habitat there corresponds exactly with that of this species found near Greenport by the writer. Shady, moist knolls associated with *Kalmia latifolia*.

While studying mosses in the Montauk region in April 1927, the writer discovered a second colony of fifty-one plants in leaf; five had flowered in 1926. This second colony, approximately two hundred feet south of those found last fall, was in a circular bed two and one-half feet in diameter and no scattered plants were found outside. The leaves were large and healthy. The largest leaves measuring two and three-fourth by one and three-fourth inches wide with petioles three inches in length.

There was no opportunity at that visit for an exhaustive study of the vicinity and the eighty-one plants recorded here may not embrace the full number of this rare orchid in that section of Montauk.

ORIENT, N. Y.

LANUGIA, A NEW GENUS OF RUBBER-YIELDING TREES

N. E. BROWN

A genus of Apocynaceous trees from tropical East Africa and Madagascar. The leaves are opposite, exstipulate. The flowers in axillary cymes. Calyx five-lobed, with minute scales in the axils of the lobes outside the corolla. Corolla hypocrateriform; tube constricted under the point of insertion of the anthers; lobes downy or velvety-pubescent on the inner surface, induplicate-valvate and slightly twisted in the bud. Stamens 5, entirely included in the corolla-tube; filaments nearly or quite absent; anthers sagittate, adherent in a cone around the stigma, bearded at the base of the connective on the inner side. Glands around

the ovary 5, free. Ovary entire, with a single style. Follicles 2, divergent, teretely linear-lanceolate, not nodose, very firm or somewhat woody when ripe. Seeds numerous, linear or linear-lanceolate, triangular with sharp angles in transverse section, and with a sessile tuft of long, light reddish-brown or rust-colored hairs at the apex.

Known species three, the type being *L. latifolia* N. E. Br.

The name is derived from the Latin, *lanugo*, down, in allusion to the downy or velvety-pubescent inner surface of the corolla-lobes. The genus differs from *Mascarenhasia* by its smaller flowers with shorter tubes and the corolla pubescent on the inner surface, by the glands of the disk being free, the stouter, teretely linear-lanceolate and somewhat woody pods (which in *Mascarenhasia* are slender linear-terete and more or less nodose but not woody) and by the more numerous seeds.

From *Funtumia*, to which it is also allied, it may be at once distinguished by the pubescent inner surface of the corolla-lobes and by the sessile tuft of hairs at the apex of the seed (in *Funtumia* the hairs are scattered along a long beak).

The following key indicates the characters by which the three species may be recognized.

Leaves (including the petioles) 9–16 cm. long; corolla-tube 10–11 mm. long.

Leaves 4½–7 cm. broad, very abruptly or subtruncately rounded into a short blunt point at the apex. 1. *latifolia*

Leaves 2–3½ cm. broad, somewhat gradually (not abruptly) narrowed into a blunt point at the apex. 2. *variegata*

Leaves (including the petioles) 5–8 cm. long and 1½–3 ½ cm. broad, obtusely rounded at the apex or rarely with a very short blunt point; corolla-tube 8 mm. long. 3. *micrantha*

✓ 1. ***L. latifolia*** N. E. Brown. A tree about 8 meters high, glabrous on all parts except the corolla. Leaves opposite, spreading; petiole 8–10 mm. long; blade 8–15 cm. long, elliptic-oblong, abruptly rounded into a blunt point 6–12 mm. long and 7–8 mm. broad at its base, rounded in and then very shortly cuneately narrowed into the petiole, smooth and green on both sides; midrib rather deeply impressed above, prominent and rounded beneath; primary lateral veins 10–12 on each side of the midrib, widely spreading, rather slender. Cymes axillary and from one axil only, few or many flowered; peduncles 3–4 mm. long, shorter than the petioles; pedicels 7–14 mm. long. Calyx five-lobed; lobes 2½–3 mm. long, 1½ to 2 mm. broad, ovate, acute, with minute scales or glands in their axils. Corolla 20–23 mm. in diameter, five-lobed; tube 10 mm. long, cylindric, 4 mm.

in diameter at the upper part, constricted at the middle, the lower part about 3 mm. in diameter, pubescent at the throat within, otherwise glabrous; lobes 10 mm. long and 6 mm. broad, widely spreading with recurved tips, ovate, tapering into a subulate point, pubescent on the inner face, glabrous on the back, apparently white. Anthers sessile at the middle of the corolla-tube and quite included within it, sagittate, acute, united with the stigma and forming an acute cone over it. Style 5 mm. long. Ovary entire, surrounded by five rectangular free glands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, bluntly toothed at the top. Follicles 9–10 cm. long and 1 cm. thick, teretely linear-lanceolate, somewhat obtuse, not nodose, when ripe somewhat woody or very firm and when expanded flat, after shedding the seeds 25–28 mm. broad. Seeds 10–13 mm. long and about 2 mm. broad, linear or linear-lanceolate in outline, triangular in transverse section, with a sessile tuft of light rusty-brown hairs 15–25 mm. long at the apex.

Raised from seeds sent from Mozambique to the Mayaguez Agricultural Experiment Station in Porto Rico.

This is probably the same species as specimens collected in the Mozambique region about twenty three miles from Beira by Johnson, No. 275, which are quite similar to the Porto Rico plant in leaf, flower and fruit, but has leaves only 3–5½ cm. broad. Possibly the larger leaves of the plant described are merely due to cultivation.

L. latifolia is easily distinguished from *L. variegata* by the leaf characters. The flowers may also differ in the living state.

The hairs on the inner surface of the corolla of this and other members of the genus are very short and appear to have been more or less inflated when alive. They are certainly rather peculiar in character.

2. *L. variegata* N. E. Br.—*Mascarenhasia variegata* Britten and Rendle in Trans. Linn. Soc. ser. 2, vol. IV, p. 26 (1894). *M. elastica* K. Schum. in Notizblatt Bot. Gart. Berlin, vol. II, p. 269–270 with fig. and by error *M. caustica* on p. 268 (1899). East Tropical Africa in the coastal area and on Mount Milanji in Nyasaland.

I can find no difference whatever between authentic specimens of *M. variegata* and *M. elastica*, the figure of *M. elastica* is a very poor one and does not correctly represent either the leaves, which are much more pointed than shown, or the shape of the corolla-tube, according to an authentic specimen received from Berlin, and it is undoubtedly the same as *M. variegata*.

3. *L. micrantha* N. E. Br.—*Mascarenhasia micrantha*, Baker in Journ. Linn. Soc. vol. XXV, p. 335 (1890). Madagascar.

= KEW, SURREY, ENGLAND